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Two New Species of Skippers from North and Central America (Lepidoptera: HesperIIDae)

By H. A. FREEMAN, Pharr, Texas

Celaenorhynchus stallingsi new species (Fig. 1)

This species appears to be nearer *fritzgaertneri* (Bailey) than any of the other species in the genus; however there are several specific differences that can easily be noticed. In *stallingsi* the coloration is darker brown, and the small white spot found in interspace 1, toward the base, in *fritzgaertneri*, is absent and in its place is a black dot. On the under surface of the primaries the oblique discal band of six white hyaline spots reappears and below the sixth spot there is a white area that extends to the outer margin of the wing. This area is not present in *fritzgaertneri*. The fringe is concolorous with the wings and not feebly checkered as in *fritzgaertneri*. The genitalia differs from the Godman and Salvin figure (Biologia, Pl. 85, Fig. 4) in the shape of the uncus and the scaphium, the saccus is shorter and the vinculum is not recurved, there is a curved spur at the caudal end of the aedeagus and the terminal arm of the clasper is longer and more pointed than in *fritzgaertneri*.

Expanse.—♂, 42 mm.; ♀, 43 mm.

Described from 2 specimens, 1 ♂, V-28-41, Monterrey, N. L., MEXICO, collected by Don B. Stallings; and 1 ♀, XI-8-44, Pharr TEXAS, collected by the author.

This species is named in honor of Mr. Don B. Stallings, who is one of our outstanding lepidopterists.

Holotype.—♂, V-28-41, Monterrey, Mexico, is in the Stallings and Turner collection and *allotype* ♀, XI-8-44, Pharr, Texas, is in the collection of the author.

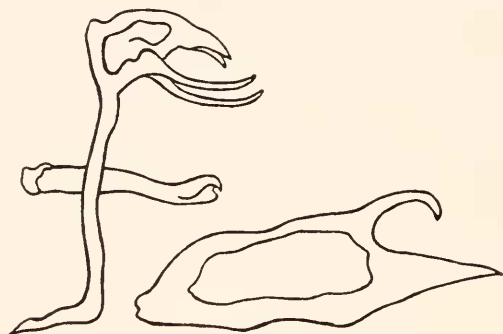


Figure 1. Genitalia of *Celacnorrhinus stallingsi* new species, ♂ holotype, Monterrey, N. L., Mexico, V-28-41.

Calpodes evansi new species (Fig. 2)

♂.—Upper surface.—Primaries, dark brown, becoming lighter toward the base due to the presence of light brown scales and hairs. There are two tan subapical spots and four larger semi-hyaline spots arranged as follows: a narrow one at the end of the cell, and three larger ones in the lower half of the wing between the cell and the outer margin. These are all tan in coloration.

Secondaries, dark brown ground color, well suffused toward the base with lighter brown scales and hairs. There is an indistinct light band running from the coastal margin toward the anal angle.

Under surface.—Primaries, light brown becoming much darker toward the base. All of the spots reappear and the bottom one is suffused with sordid white scales.

Secondaries, brown, with a bluish-violet sheen over all but the anal angle, which is dark brown. There is an indistinct white band running from the costal margin nearly to the anal angle.

Fringe of both wings light brown. Body, dark brown above, light beneath, nearly white.

Expanse.—45–47 mm.

♀.—Similar to the ♂, except the hyaline spots on the upper surface of the primaries are lighter in coloration, the white band on the lower surface of the secondaries is not easily discernible and the bluish-violet sheen on that surface of the wing is a little more pronounced.

Expanse.—49 mm.

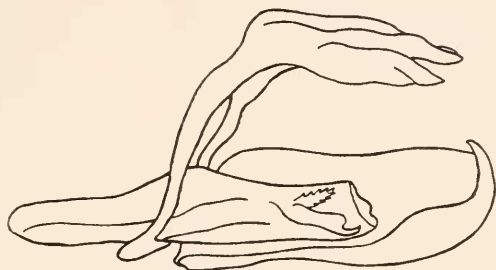


Figure 2. Genitalia of *Calpodex evansi* new species, ♂ paratype, Limon, Costa Rica, X-5-15.

Described from 4 specimens, 3 ♂♂ and 1 ♀. The data on these specimens are as follows: 1 ♂, Limon, COSTA RICA, X-5-15, collector not known; 1 ♂, Belzie, BRITISH HONDURAS, VII-06, collector not known; 1 ♂, Pharr, TEXAS, X-21-44, and 1 ♀, Pharr, TEXAS, X-8-44, both collected by the author. The two Central American specimens were loaned to the writer by the American Museum of Natural History.

This species is named in honor of Brig. W. H. Evans of the British Museum, who first recognized this species as being undescribed.

Holotype.—♂, X-21-44, Pharr, Texas, and *allotype* ♀, X-8-44, Pharr, Texas, are in the collection of the author. The two Central American *paratypes* are in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History.

Calpodex evansi resembles *sylvicola* H.-S., in the maculation of the primaries, both above and beneath. The white band on the under surface of the secondaries is much broader and more conspicuous in *evansi* than in *sylvicola*. The main difference is easily discernible in the greater size of *evansi* being nearly twice as large as *sylvicola*.